Unsiness Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters, from distilled water, are grateful to the stomach increase appetite and readily mix with wine, or figures.

Little advertisements of big bargains are

New-York Daily Tribane

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A report that Prince Bismarck ad died was circulated in London; it proved have no foundation. —— The Provisional. FOREIGN.—A report that Prince Bismarck had died was circulated in London; it proved to have no foundation. —: The Provisional Government of Cuba was formally inaugurated in Havana, the members of the Cabinet being sworn into office with much ceremony. ——
Baron Banffy, the Premier of Hungary, made an address to the Liberal members of the Diet. —— Sir Henry Irving's new play, "Peter the Great," written by his son, Laurence Irving, was successfully produced in London. ——
Under the new arrangement, by which McLeavey Brown was displaced, the control of Corean finances is put entirely in Russian hands. ——
The sixtleth anniversary of the celebration of the Pope's first mass was observed at the Vatican. —— Gredt excitement was caused in Calro by a report that the Dervishes were plan-Cairo by a report that the Dervishes were pla British troops were ordered to the frontier.

DOMESTIC .- The new Cuban Cabinet is re-DOMESTIC.—The new Cuban Cabinet is regarded in Washington as insuring home rule in its broadest sense for the island. No official New Year receptions were held in Washington, on account of the death of the President's mother. The hauling flown of the American flag by Mexicans at Clipperton Island is considered of no importance by the State Department.

The eastern, or main, approach of the Capitol at Albany, was opened for use. Importance by the State Department.

The eastern, or main, approach of the Capitol, at Albany, was opened for use.

Governor Black apnointed County Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Ulster County, to succeed Judge Alton B. Parker in the Supreme Court A heavy storm prevailed in New-England.

A Cleveland, Ohio, firm has received an order for four million tons of iron ore from Cardiff, Wales.

It is reported in Chicago that an English company has secured control of the fisheries on the Great Lakes. fisheries on the Great Lakes.

CITY.—The city government was turned over to Tammany Hall, and Mayor Van Wyck announced his appointments. — The new Police Board organized by electing Bernard J. York president, and Thomas L. Hamilton treasurer. — Chief Bonner made a number of transfers of officers and men of the Fire Department. — A reception was held at the Democratic of the Chief Bonner made and the Democratic of the Chief Bonner had been department. A reception was held at the Democratic Club, where Richard Croker received the congratulations of his courtiers.—A prilliant professional golf match on the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club's links at Lakewood was won by "Val" Fitzjohn after a tie with his

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; northwesterly gales, diminishing in force. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 23.

CROKER RULE BEGINS.

t is a Croker government through and through. Mayor Van Wyck yesterday gave out a list of many appointments of the highest importance, and it is plain from this list, and from what is known in addition as to the Mayor's intentions, that our Mayor has already adopted the line of absolute submission to the Tammany Boss. No man who has been hostile to Croker, either when the Boss was here or when he was in England, has got anything or is likely to get anything. Croker has chosen the men who are to hold all the places, and he has fed fat his every grudge. No matter how much any Democrat may have spent in time, in toil or in money to bring about Tammany victories, he is now ruthlessly set aside if he has not been zealous and constant in proving his personal loyalty to Croker in recent years. Those simple and credulous friends of the Mayor who have been telling us that he had a great deal of Dutch backbone and would never make himself the mere register of the decrees of Richard Croker are now confounded and put to shame. It is a choice lot that Croker has picked out to fill the offices, is it not? Thomas C. Platt must be proud of it. He did more than any other man and than any set of men to fix this curse of unfit Croker officeholders upon the second city of the world.

Look at the Police Board. Are the four men who are to be at the head of that Department likely to govern the force in such a way that it will be useful and efficient? What qualifications has any one of the four for such a task? How did Tammany manage the parks when it had the power? As if they had been laid out solely for the advantage and enrichment of Tammany. And under Tammany control the parks will be mismanaged hereafter as they were mismanaged before the Tammany buzzards were put to flight a few years ago The buzzards will soon be back. brother-in-law was so convivial in his habits at times when he was Health Officer of the Port that his usefulness was impaired. Is it probable that he will accomplish great things as a Health Commissioner? When Thomas J. Brady was Superintendent of Buildings his fondness for planes provoked some comment. In the office which he is to fill under the Croker despotism will Brady pledge himself to abstain altogether from the piano habit? Maurice F. Holahan is to thrive under the Croker lordship. In a recent campaign Holahan in public utterances used threats so violent that many people thought he deserved to be put under restraint. Does Holahan intend from this time on to be a man of peace or a man of war at Croker's beck and call?

It is now settled that several of the great offices are to be given to obscure nobodies whose only claim to place and profit is that they have been eager at all times to run before the Boss and to anticipate his wishes. But two of Croker's selections for office are especially and flagrantly scandalous. These are the appointments of Patrick Keenan to be City Chamberlain and of John J. Scannell to be Fire Commissioner. The City Chamberlain ought to be a citizen of substance and weight and a master of financial affairs. It is true that Croker was City Chamberlain at one time. But Croker was himself the Boss of Tammany then, and had proved himself a master of finance by his methods of amassing a fortune. Keenan is not a mighty Boss, and his knowledge of books and accounts has been largely gained in the bettingrings of the racetracks. He has many intimate and devoted friends among turf bookmakers and other professional gambiers. But does the possession of such friendships make him the put to in this controversy Great Britain will be from plotting with its enemies for its ever-

Croker chose him for that place because both Keenan and he are extremely fond of borses, although Keenan owns no costly racing stable and never spent the enormous sums for thoroughbred colts and fillies which Croker has spent.

Now as to John J. Scannell. Many years Donohue and shot bim in the back, but Scannell has not given proofs of repentance for his crime. In fact he has declared that he was not sorry for what he did. Scannell's brother was wounded fatally in a political brawl, and S. andeath of Scannell's brother Donohue was waythought of running him for Congress, but after because of the killing of Donohue, but that he of this expedition. had no regrets for that deed and in similar circumstances would do the same thing over again. Strong, Tammany pressure was brought to bear on Mayor Grant to induce him to appoint Scannell Fire Commissioner, but Mayor Grant refused to bear the burden of giving Scannell an office. Mayor Gliroy was less scrupulous, and he made Scannell a Fire Commissioner. Now Mayor Van Wyck has followed in Gilroy's footsteps. The taking of human life has not been a bar to office in New-York in a number of cases, but the murder of Donohue was exceptionally revolting and hideous. Shooting a man in the back is considered by some people discreditable. Tammany, however, does not seem to look upon it in that light.

The more thoroughly the Croker list is studfed the plainer it is that our new Mayor is merely the mirror of Croker's will. The city, which is now second only to London among the great cities of the globe, is to have four years of Croker rule. New-Yorkers may thank Platt for

DELIVERING THE GOODS.

One of Mayor Van Wyck's first official acts was to appoint Thomas L. Hamilton a Commissioner of Police. This selection had been anticlpated, and it creates no surprise. But it is interesting as the first fruits of Thomas C. Platt's reward for drawing off support from Mr. Van Wyck's chief antagonist and making possible a Tammany victory on a minority vote. Mr. Platt evidently knew what he was about when he betrayed the city into Tammany hands. He wronged the people who wanted a decent government. He dealt a fearful blow to the Republican party by giving Tammany weapons with which to fight it in the State and Nation. But he had himself and his personal machine taken care of. How close is the Tammany-Platt combination may be plainly read in the light of a few indisputable facts of political history.

Mr. Hamilton is known almost solely to the public as "Glbbs's man." Whether that reputation is one to be proud of or not we do not attempt to say. Mr. Hamilton is apparently fond of it, since his friends boast of his devotion to Gibbs as one of the strong points in his character. Nobody asserts that he would have any political prominence but for Gibbs, and nobody denies that Mr. Van Wyck has appointed him to the Police Board because Glbbs wanted it and Platt backed up his wish.

And who is Gibbs, whose selection for Police Commissioner is honored by Tammany as the evasion of acknowledged duty is the surest voice of the Republican party? He is Frederick S. Gibbs, who was a Republican member of the Legislature of 1890. On May 27, 1890, the Republican State Committee unanimou a resolution declaring that the party had been blocked in passing measures "through the treachery" of "Frederick S. Gibbs, by whose "influence an element of the party was made "an ally of Tammany Hall, and throughout the "session worked in the interest of the Democ-"racy." These resolutions were presented over the signatures of Louis F. Payn, now Superintendent of Insurance; Timothy L. Woodruff, now Lieutenant-Governor, and George W. Aldridge, now Superintendent of Public Works. Following their advice, Gibbs was read out of the party as a traitor by the State Committee, and his Republican constituents were advised not to renominate him, and the New-York County Committee also expelled him from its'

Gibbs now has his recompense. He suffered for Tammany, and now Tammany gives him his reward. He, the traitor to the Republican party, is selected by the men to whom he betrayed the party to dictate who shall be the most powerful representative of that party in the government of the city of New-York. No. diagram is needed to explain such a train of circumstances. The dealing is as evident as it was in the passage of the Charter Commission bill three times through legislative houses by the aid of Tammany votes. It is as evident as it was in the putting up of General Tracy 100,000 votes, and was in alliance, rather than a month. in opposition. Mr. Hamilton is to be congratulated upon his appointment, if he likes holding his place as the exhibit and the proof of Platt and Croker's trades and dealings.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NILE. The report is renewed, on what seems better authority than before, that a French expedition has reached Fashoda, on the Upper Nile. If the report be true, this must be the expedi-Bahr el Ghazel country, to effect a junction with another French force coming across from some time ago, and it was reported, on the excellent authority of Mr. Wauters, the Belgian geographer, that the Congo party had been de- land at heart. stroyed by natives. If this latter report be unfounded, as to-day's news seems to indicate, there is reason for rejoicing at the safety of the French explorers, and reason, too, for appre- mistakable purport of his letter to M. Eugene hension regarding the international complica-

tions their arrival on the Nile may cause. The rival claims of France and Great Britain on the Upper Nile were set forth in detail in an | really is, was written in view of the approacharticle and map in last Sunday's Tribune, together with the supreme importance of the control of that stream to the future of Egypt. answers the question in unmistakable terms. Great Britain claims that the river and the region through which it flows were part of the He believes that some day France will re-estabold Egyptian Soudan, as they unquestionably were, and that therefore she has a right, as the | But he is unwilling to lead an agitation to that present administrator and protector of Egypt, end, and he is unwilling that his friends should to resume possession of them. France, on the do so. "To-day," he says, "the duty of the other hand, insists that as that region was formally abandoned and renounced by Egypt, under British advice, its ownership reverted to Turkey, Egypt's suzerain, and that therefore any Power has a right to occupy it with Turkey's permission. It is evident that there is a good deal to be said on each side. It is also means, if it means anything, that the Royalevident that in whatever trouble she may be lists are to support the republic and to cease

ment's wretched policy of "scuttle" of fourteen years ago. Had a few regiments of British troops been sent to the support of Egypt, and had Gordon not been abandoned and betrayed to martyrdom at Khartoum, not only there would have been no dozen years of rapine and ruin in those provinces, but there would to-day three or four generations have not been lacking from the delta to the lakes.

of Khartoum, on the tenth parallel of north intitude, and not far below the junction of the Bahr el Ghazel and the Nile. The British are nell declared that Donohue had caused his only about one hundred and seventy miles from brother's death. No satisfactory evidence of Khartoum, on the other side, and have, there-Donohue's guilt, if he was guilty, was ever fore, a far better chance than the French of produced before any tribunal, but after the getting there first. Indeed, this French expedition is not strong enough to attempt the taking laid from ambush and so badly wounded that of that place at all. So with the Nile in their he was in a hospital for months. After he had possession as far as the junctions of the Atbara been discharged from the hospital Scannell shot | and the Blue Nile, the British will be safe from him from behind and killed him. A complaisant any danger arising from diversion of that and tender-hearted jury decided that Scannell stream and meddling with its floods. Nevwas insane when he did this but Scannell was ertheless, the British want to control the Nile not kept in an asylum so long as to discourage all the way to the lakes, and thus make the his activity in raising funds for Tammany. He Egyptian Empire join British East Africa, was so useful in getting money that Tammany | drawing a broad red strip across the map from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. It is some deliberation discreetly withdrew him from | to be presumed, therefore, that any setting up the field. Scannell was angered by this action, of French sovereignty at Fashoda will be and said in the presence of a number of wit- strenuously resisted. That it will be attempted nesses that he supposed he had been taken out | is by no means certain, despite the arrival there

A MESSAGE TO INDIANA REPUBLICANS. The conference of Indiana Republicans at Indianapolis on Tuesday was remarkable in numbers and character, and especially gratifying because of the declarations of party principles and hopes to which it listened with earnest approval. The chief speaker was Senator Fairbanks, who brought a direct message from President McKinley. "He commissioned me to say to you," the Senator announced, "that he gratefully remembers the encouragement and assistance which the Republicans of this splendid State have given him heretofore, and he further said: 'I am going to keep the bond. I am going to vindicate the sound-money 'plank in the St. Louis platform.' " There has never been any reasonable doubt of the President's purpose to keep absolute faith with the people, but so decisive an expression of it is peculiarly interesting and valuable at this time, when some members of Congress are apparently desirous to convey an erroneous impression of his views, and especially of his relations with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Fairbanks's communication of the President's message to the Republicans of Indiana was timely and welcome in itself, but it derives additional importance from his own straightforward and encouraging words. Every selves with the association, making it already loyal Republican is glad to hear the Senator

A party which keeps faith with the American ople will, in my judgment, be supported and stained by them. No party can afford to vary om its platform piedges the width of a solitary air. At the coming session of Congress the reat currency question will be in debate. I can-bot foretell what will be the result of the issue. unfortunately, we have a majority only in House of Representatives. In the Senate, free-silver Democrats, free-silver Republicans and the Populists constitute the majority. Whether we can pass through the Senate any measure that will commend itself to the conservative judgment of the American people. I servative judgment of the Afferican people, I cannot say. But I do believe the American people will give us credit for an honest, determined effort, and that effort they will surely witness. If we fall, it will not be because of any lack of determination and perseverance in purpose on the part of the Republicans of the Senate.

The manly enunciation of political truth and morality in that paragraph is happily supplemented by the prediction of a competent observer that the good faith of the party will be rewarded, if not in the present Congress, certainly by the American people. However they may differ as to other things, they recognize and at least respect moral courage, and a timid means of incurring their condemnation at the

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

Representative Dingley has sole right to congratulate himself upon the result thus far of the tariff bearing his name. His statement has been anticipated in the main by The Tribune, but nevertheless the final record for December deserves notice. Excluding the receipts by payment for the Union Pacific, which amounted to \$31,715,204, the official return shows a revenue of \$27,931,494, of which \$11,660,788 was from customs and \$14,342,929 from internal taxes. This shows an increase of \$1,230,763 in customs and \$812,280 in internal revenue over November, and a larger increase over October, and goes far to support the opinion heretofore expressed by The Tribune, that the revenue would come to equal the outgo of \$30,000,000 by Jan-

The expenditures in December were swelled by the payment of \$900,000 on Kansas Pacific account, but exclusive of that were \$26,195,000, so that an actual surplus appears for the month. December is not a month of average payments, and the new revenue law cannot be considered entirely successful until it provides something over \$30,000,000 a month, as the interest payments in January and some other months have to be met. But it is nevertheless highly satisfactory that so much progress has been made to beat Seth Low. It is as evident as it was toward securing an additional revenue, and in the complete ignoring by Tammany of its after the duties are added on the heavy imports 150,000 real opponents to give all minority rep- of sugar in January and the following months resentation to the machine, which cast only the receipts will probably exceed \$30,000,000

THE ORLEANIST ABDICATION.

Amid the tumult of clashing claims in Africa and the far East, the voice of a mere Pretender to the obsolete throne of France has not been widely heard. Yet it has been raised to come purpose, and far more worthily than might be supposed. The Duke of Orleans has not always presented a dignified figure for the contemplation of mankind. His utterances have tion that has been working its way across from | not invariably been imbued with perfect wis-Dar Banda, in the French Congo, through the dom. He has brought upon himself no small reproach and not a few hard names. Nevertheless, he may now be reckoned to have re-Obock. The Obock expedition turned back deemed himself and to have commended himself to the cordial esteem of all his countrymen who have the real interests of the father-

> Briefly stated, what he has done is to renounce his claims to the throne and to declare his acceptance of the republic. That is the un-Dufeuille, who has for some time been his political representative in France. The letter, which is called by some a manifesto, which it ing general elections in France. The Royalist party wants to know how to vote. The Duke He still believes in monarchical institutions. lish the constitutional throne of his ancestors. "Monarchists is to work wherever they can for "the triumph of ideas of order, of social pres-"ervation and liberty. . . . They have only "conscientiously to consider above all, not the "immediate and apparent interest of our party, "but the supreme interest of France." That

stances of the case leave no room for doubt. In assuming this admirable and patriotic attitude the Duke is living up to the best traditions of his illustrious line. Whatever they were in former ages, the Orleanists of the last have passed since Scannell stole up behind be no question as to the control of the Nile in patriotism. On more than one occasion they have shown themselves willing and eager to Fasheda is about four hundred miles south | serve France, even in an obscure capacity, amid great dangers and with no hope of direct reward, and under a Government hostile to their claims. The acts of Chartres, Aumale and other princes of the ancient house have proved them Frenchmen first and Bourbons afterward. So may the present head of the house now be reckoned. His action is to be applauded without hesitation. It may and probably will bring him no neater to the throne. It is not conceivable

Duke is in carnest in the matter, the circum-

EPISCOPAL EDUCATION.

that France will turn again to monarchy. But

it will bring him nearer to the hearts of the

French people, and it will strengthen the

fatherland against those foes which are odious

alike to Royalists and to Republicans.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting account of the organization and aims of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges and Seminaries which was founded a couple of years ago by the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, of this city, to improve the condition of Episcopal Institutions of learning. It is a curious fact that the Episcopal Church, which has always appealed strongly to the educated classes, has failed thus far to produce any college of the first rank. It is true that Episcopalians have a large voice in the government of Columbia University; but that institution can hardly be called a Church college. And the Church colleges in the strict sense of the word, while many of them are most excellent and meritorious institutions, have never commanded recognition as colleges of the first rank. Indeed, it is Episcopalians themselves who have done the most to keep them from such recognition. For, while on the one hand they have, with a few exceptions, refused to support or endow their own colleges, they have, on the other hand, sent their sons to non-sectarian colleges-like Harvard and Yale-and in many cases to non-Episcopai denominational colleges. Episcopal schools for boys and girls make a somewhat better exhibit; but, on the whole, the Church's educational showing is not what it ought to be.

It was to remedy this state of affairs in a measure that Dr. Hoffman founded this assoclation, to which he contributed so generously of his means. That Episcopalians generally sympathized with his ideas was made plain by the way in which they have identified themone of the strong and successful agencies of the Church. For the present the association is confining itself largely to two lines of effort. So far as its resources will allow, it stands ready to lend money at a low rate of interest for a long term of years to Church colleges and schools in financial straits, taking a first mortgage as security. In this way the association will be able not only to put struggling institutions on their feet, but, in case they finally go under, it will be able to save the property for the Church. It is believed that this policy of the association will encourage many Episcopalians to make generous bequests to their own institutions of learning.

Another plan of the association is to bring about higher standards of learning in Church colleges by offering generous prize scholarships to the students of such colleges who excel in a rigid competitive examination. All Church colleges will feel the healthful influence of such a competition; or, if there are any which show themselves to be decidedly inferior in scholarship, they will soon drop out of sight, while the other colleges will prosper and grow. There are some Episcopalians who complain that not enough care is taken in Episcopal colleges to and Bigelow, than with any English poet." help only those students who stand conspicuously high in scholarship. This is said to be especially true of some who have been helped into the ministry. However that may be, no harm but only good will result from raising the learning. In spite of the growth in recent years of the great secular universities, the denominational college stiff fulfils an important, and even necessary, function in the scheme of higher education, and, while it does so, it is the part of wisdom and good citizenship to keep denominational colleges abreast of the age.

The works of the Bowery hatter were much in evidence yesterday.

In spite of the Rand and the new mines in Australia, the United States is still the greatest gold-producer of all countries. It is likely to remain so, too, after the Klondike and other Yukon regions are exploited and "worked for all they are worth." It was fifty years ago this month, by the way, that gold was discovered in California. Not many discoveries in this century have more powerfully affected the current of human affairs than that.

In comparison with the \$400,000,000 of French money sunk in the Fanama Canal the amounts involved in the trial for frauds upon that fund of the persons just acquitted in Paris are trivial and would hardly stimulate the patriotism of the New-York Alderman to the point of selling a gas franchise or a street railway privilege. France is tired of the whole business and its resulting crop of scandals. Notwithstanding the Court decision the bill of health granted to the arraigned appears to be, in the popular estimation there, only constructively a clean one. The business has befouled nearly all who have had any contact with it, and the stain is not entirely wiped away even by a judicial decision of ex-

A greater contrast between two days in point of weather can scarcely be imagined than that between the last day of 1897 and the first day of 1898. If it be an earnest of the difference between the two years in other respects the present bids fair to be a year of jubilee

Whether the present Duke of Marlborough has the correct figure to represent Uncle Sam in the private theatricals of Blenheim may be held by good Americans to depend in some degree on his lineal and lateral measurements, which are not officially given. It is not easy to reach up to the level of a three-story character like Uncle Sam, but nobody will doubt that the young Duke did his best and sported the most riotous chin Tokio, Japan: whisker seen in England since the Heptarchy.

The horde of Tammany freebooters which is taking possession of the local offices is like Fal-

Canada is willing to act with us in sending supplies to the Klondike miners, and if she would show a like disposition to help us protect the seals it would do her credit. But in this we are sorry to say Our Lady of Snows is more than a trifle selfish and unreasonable. One of these days she may herself come round to this way of thinking. The United States likes to contemplate her as their lady of smiles, but it must be owned that she does not on all occasions fill the

The wretched brawlers of the Austrian Reichsrath rolled in the dirt for nothing. The Czechs wanted Bohemia made an independent kingdom. It has not been and will not be. The Germans wanted the Czech language degraded. the Ausgleich with Hungary abolished, and the possession of such the Ausgieren with Hungary abolished, and the fight man for City Chamberlain? Perhaps paying the penalty of the Gladstone Govern- throw. That it does mean this, and that the Dual Realm rent asunder. In not one of those

things was their desire gratified. And now, at the last, the Kalser sends them all home in disgrace and rules the Empire without them. They have discredited themselves, and that is all.

PERSONAL.

James M. Swank has completed twenty-five years of continuous service in the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, and in the editorship of its "Bulletin." In its mention of the fact, Philadelphia Press" says: "Iron and steel men know and appreciate how many, how varied and how faithful have been Mr. Swank's labors in the promotion of their industry, in the collection and dissemination among them of information in regard to it, in the compiling of statistics and in tariff work in Washington when tariff bills were pending, and in Philadelphia in an unintermitting campaign of education in the preparation and distribution of tariff tracts."

Ferdinand Brunettere, Editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," who, during his incumbency, d it from a liberal to a clerical organ, has retired from that post. He will enter politics and stand for Parliament, and is expected to become one of the leaders of the Ultramontanes. It is thought that this step may be the result of Brune-tiere's recent interviews with the Pope in Rome. Perry S. Heath, the First Assistant Postmaster-

General, has been spending a short vacation with relatives in Louisville.

On the occasion of Heine's hundredth birthday, the other day, his sister, Frau Charlotte Embden,

Not long ago President Diaz of Mexico received a letter from a little girl of Pueblo, in which she said: "Mamma locked up my doll, and I wasn't naughty. Please make her let me have it again." A day or two later the child got by post from the genial President a handsome dolt. with a note stating his belief, should she remain good, her mother would never have occasion to lock it away. By that time the girl's parents had got wind of the message to Diaz, and they wrote to him expressing regret that their wilful calld had taken it into her head to communicate with him. A note was received in reply from the President's se-retary assuring the worthy people that his exalted superior had quite enjoyed the experience, and was pleased to have the worry of holding office relieved occasionally by such a

When Queen Victoria dines alone she is on by ner Indian servants, with whom she is watten to talk in their own tongue. One of these, Munski Abdul Kareem, has been in her service ten years, and instructed her in his native language.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the interior, is very vouthful looking, a fact which gave rise recently to the following amusing story. When the Government party to visit the Yukon embarked at Vancouver on the steamer Quadru, Mr. Sifton appeared at dinner in a Yukon travelling suit, the prominent features of which are described as "a blue flannel shirt and copper-riveted overalls." The captain, who did not know the Minister of the Interior by sight, appeared at dinner dressed in his full uniform, and, after waiting ome little while, began fidgeting and glancing continually to the entrance of the saloon. When soup was getting cold the captain heard one the soup was getting cold the captain heard one of the party address the young-looking gentleman as Mr Sifton, and turning to him, said: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Sifton, but do you know if the Minister, your father, is coming in to dinner?" Explanations ensued, and the dinner progressed; but the captain thinks that when members of the Cabinet take passage in future they should be preceded by their photographs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Ashburn (Ga.) Advance" says: "Two fullgrown young hens delivered to us at this office will pay for 'The Advance' until January 1, 1899. You have no excuse now for not taking the paper next year. Bring in your hens early, for this offer will not run many weeks."

Boston.—Conductor—Fare, please.

Passenger—What is the fare?

Conductor—It is the tariff or tax levied by the corporation owning and controlling the charter and franchise of this streetcar line on those persons who avail inconselves of the opportunity afforded them by the company to secure more rapid and agreeable transportation than pedal lecomotion.

Passenger—How much is the fare?

Passenger—How much is the fare? Passenger-How much is the fare? Conductor-Five cents, please.-(Detroit Free

A curious blunder is to be found in the second ume of M. Pierre Larousse's "Grand Dictionnaire Universal du XIXe Siècle," recently published Paris. In a sketch of Browning this statement is made: "The best critics say that the genius of Browning had more kinship with that of his American contemporaries, Emerton, Wendell, Holmes

First Office Boy—Do you like your job?
Second Office Boy—Naw! The typewriter is thirty-five; the bookkeeper's sore 'cause he can't be a dude on St a week; the installment company took the head clerk's hiercie away from him last week 'cause he hadn't paid up on it, and the boss won't let me whistie anywhere.—(Someiville Journal.

of America have decided to hold their next con-We shall be able to show the geologists a fine show of stones when they come to this city. We are not much on soil in Massachusetts, but we can beat all creation on rocks."

Friend-How did you come to fail so on that speech? Stage fright?
Would-be Orator-No; it was all due to my love of the water.
Friend-How so?
Orator-Why, when I stepped on the stage I could see nothing but a sea of faces, and then my head swam-and there I was.-(Puck.

The report that another revolution is impending in Guatemala is more distinguished by probability

What more particularly attracts the attention of the stranger when visiting the Capitol is the decayed, worn-out and unclean appearance of the lobby of the House and the shoddy furniture that is supposed to decorate it. The walls are begrimed, the gilding is turning black, and the frescoing, which at one time was a "thing of beauty," now which at one time was a "log forever." The cheap woodwork of the furniture, the shoddy red plush that covers it, and the badly displayed portraits of some equally bad statesmen, the emanations of inferior artists, create the impression that the lobby is a weak imitation of a hotel corridor, instead of a lounging-place for the lawmakers of the Nation.—(Washington Times.

The amount of cash bail ready to be put up or forfeited on behalf of Reed, alias Spencer, a bunco operator of the first class, recently conducting his enterprises in New-England, would appear to indi-

cate that there is money in the business, and that his operations are sustained by a powerful syndi-"Of course," observed Xerxes, the King, "my will

is law."
"Doubtless," answered the wise man of the court, after consulting a few authorities. "That is to say, if Your Maiesty doesn't leave too large an estate,"—(Chicago Record. The midwinter ardor of the Alaskan gold-seekers ould appear to be not entirely assuaged by the news of hardship and famine there, as the steamer

Topeka has just sailed from Tacoma with two hundred passengers, bound for that country, who will probably arrive just in time to avail themselves of the relief supplies which the Government is now hurrying forward.

It is said, to console a man when he loses his money, that he is now in position to find out who are his friends. That is no consolation; a man is happlest when he doesn't have to know who his friends are.—(Atchison Globe. The following notice is displayed in a hotel in

Norway: "Bath! First-class bath. Can anybody get. Tushbath. Warm and cold. Tub-bath and shower bath. At any time, Except Saturday. By two hours forhore." And this is the notice that was posted up recently in an art exhibition in Tokio, Japan: "Visitors are requested at the en-trance to show tickets for inspection. Tickets are charged 10 cens and 2 cens, for the special and common respectively. No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. quested to take good care of himself from thievely."

Another "new vocation" for women has been started by a New-York widow, who proposes to make a business of furnishing bachelor apartments. But is any business to be encouraged which will make things easier for bachelors? Is not the only furniture with which a widow should furnish a bachelor's apartments a widow?—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

A sensation has b en created in Madagascar by appearance of a carriage in the streets of Antananarivo. It is the first one that has ever been seen in the country, and belongs to the Mayor

Miss Wabash-Your friend who has just left us is something of a ressimist. I imagine.

Miss Haisted-Indeed, he isn't. He's an optician, and he has the cream of the West Side trade.—
(Chicago News.

IRVING'S PETER THE GREAT.

A SPLENDID TRIUMPH FOR BOTH PA-THER AND SON.

PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE A FINE SUCCESS-A BRILLIANT AU-

> DIENCE DEEPLY TOUCHED BY THE PATHOS OF THE FINAL SCENE -MISS TERRY'S PART

A SMALL ONE. INV CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. London, Jan. 1 .- A brilliant first-night audi-

ence welcomed "Peter the Great" at the Lyceum Theatre to-night and gloried in the triumph of the two Irvings, which was shared on almost equal terms by father and son. Unlike Peter and Alexis, who played at cross purposes and ministered to each other's misery, the actor and the playwright worked together in generous rivalry to crown each other with honor. Leurence Irving's play gave the actor a great part, with dramatic situations, genuine power and awful pathos. The great actor staged the play with splendor and painstaking care, and acted the title role with a fine variety, unwonted fervor and all the resources of his unrivalled art.

The first act was remarkable for the clearness with which the characters of Peter and Catherine, Alexis and his mistress and the relations of the conspirators to the Emperor and Regent were revealed. It fairly pulsated with the breath of old Moscow, and was filled with intrigue, counterplot and with stirring movement and ingenious byplay.

The character of the irresolute, credulous Alexis, with subtle hints of power in reserve for a supreme moment, was finely portrayed by Robert Taber. In the scenes with his mother, his mistress and the conspirators it was an artistic foll for Peter, returning to Moscow livid with rage on account of his defeat by the Turks; relapsing into a paroxysm of joy over his urexpected triumph in the capture of Riga; feroclous and brutal in his contempt for his divorced wife and his anger over the discovery of the conspiracy; merry and uxorious with Catherine, the wife after his heart; self-willed and imperious in ordering the creation of a new capital; magnanimous in pardoning the intriguers, and revealing his ruling passion in his sudden resolve to transform Alexis into a successor worthy to carry on his work. The whole gamut of Peter's character was sounded, with every note clear and distinct.

The second act revealed with picturesque realism the building of St. Petersburg in storm and flood. There was a fine scene in which Catherine and Euphrosine fiercely quarrelled; and this opened the way for the final breach between Peter and Alexis. Miss Barrymore, as Euphrosine, had a chance for fine acting ir the third act, while in hiding with Alexis in Naples, and made fair use of her opportunity.

The fourth act, with the trial of Alexis for treason, the two wives pleading for mercy, and Euphrosine treacherously turning against her paramour, was intensely dramatic, and, after a sudden outbreak of defiance and scorn from the son, it closed with an impressive soliloquy by the imperious but heartbroken father, who was left alone to sign the death warrant.

The fifth act brought the play to a tragic climax. In the last scene between Peter and Alexis, at the moment when Alexis was dragged in on his bier, Tolstoi announced the sudden death of Catherine's child, and the curtain fell upon the Emperor in his awful desolation, his

inflexible will unconquered, glorying to the last in his dream of Russian greatness. The audience was powerfully impressed with the robust strength of the play, the brilliancy of the acting and the profound pathos of the final structure.

situation.

Miss Terry, as Catherine, had a small part, but what there was of it was extremely good. Mr. Irving's performance was masterly throughout, marvellous in variety and style alike, splendid in intellectual force and passion and deeply moving in the final passage.

I. N. F. SIR HENRY HAS A GOOD WORD FOR HIS SON.

London, Jan. 1.-At the close of the performance of "Peter the Great" Sir Henry Irving made a speech to the audience, in which he said: "It is customary for the manager to be enthust-

astic over the author, and I confess I am prejudiced in favor of this one."

MARRIAGE OF PROFESSOR BELL.

THE SCOTCH SCIENTIST AND MRS. SHIBLET WEDDED AT THE PARK AVENUE HOTEL

newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Vital ander Melville Bell, the Scotch educator, and Mrs. Harriet G. Shibley, of Harrowsmith, Ontario, Canada, at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. Professor Bell is now seventy-eight years

day. Professor Bell is now seventy-eight years old. The ceremony was performed by a former Scotch pupil of the bridegroom, the Rev. Dr. R. A. Paterson, of Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. Bell was accompanied by his brother, B. C. Bell, and his son, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, and the latter's daughter, Miss E. M. Bell, of Washington, Colonel John Hitz, who for twenty years was the United States Consul to Switzerland, was the best man, Miss Hattle Mace and Henry W. Guess, of Harrowsmith, Ontario, Canada, accompanied their aunt, Mrs. Shibley.

GENERAL FITZGERALD'S RESIGNATION. Albany, Jan. 1 .- In the Adjutant-General's mail to-day was the resignation of Brigadier-Ger Louis Fitzgerald as commander of the First Brigade of the National Guard. It was exceedingly formal in its character, the General having mere-ty filled out one of the blanks used for resignations by the officers of the National Guard.

A NEW COMBINATION OF THEATRES. Portland, Ore., Jan. 1 .- "The Oregonian" says: "Arrangements are nearly completed for a com-bination of all the theatres between Portland and St. Paul under the control of the Northwestern Theatrical Association."

NO RECEPTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The White House was closed to-day for the first time on New Year's Day in many years. The President and Mrs. Mc-Kinley went out for a drive in the forenoon, and spent the remainder of the day in retirement. Vice-President Hobart and the members of the Cabinet omitted their receptions as a mark of sympathy for the President, and, their example being generally followed, the day was unusually

> COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS. THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Better the summary and decisive ending of the business than the more merciless and equally conclusive extinguishment in open ocean. The United States has asked only what is fair and reasonable and in the interests of civilization. If Canada refuses to listen to reason she will in the end be the worst sufferer. GOMPERS'S LETTER TO GAGE. From The Baltimore American.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Gompers wanders off into financial arguments which wise men touch with caution, and utters conclusions with the confidence of an umpire; but there are really no persons who know what is exactly best, who are absolutely competent to establish rigid rules which the monetary affairs of the world must follow. The only safe plan is to follow as closely as possible the beaten path of human experience, and that is what this country must do. Nothing radical either way, but a prudent pledding along the roadway of the world, is the sensible and reasonable policy.

AID FOR THE CUBANS.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The appeal of President McKinley in behalf of the impoverished people of Coba is likely to meet with a hearty answer from the people of the United States, if the results of similar appeals in the past afford any indication of the outcome in this case. There is no doubt of the widespread extent of suffering in Cuba, and the need for help is also evident.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The coming session is going to call for all the ability and experience which the Republican majority will have at its command. It is a majority which can, if it chooses, render the people very valuable setvices. In order that it shall meet the best expectations it will be only necessary that it shall have respect for the wishes of the constituents who are behind it and turn a deaf ear to bosses and lobby sts. From The Rochester Post-Express.